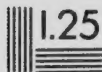


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Photo by Lafayette, London

COUNTESS GREY

Wife of the Governor-General.

The life at Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General of Canada, is social rather than political; it gives just an atmosphere of royalty in a democratic country, which though a colony in name is practically a free nation in fact. Earl and Countess Grey seem to have just the delicately difficult blending of aristocracy and democracy that make them admirably fitted for their rôles as representatives of the King in Canada. They are both free from that oppressive reserve that distinguishes many members of the British nobility.

Lady Grey has never taken an active part in the political world in which her husband has been so conspicuous, her domain being social and philanthropic; and she has been as enthusiastic as the Earl on the subject of temperance reform and a devoted co-worker in his Public House Trust for removing the worst features from English saloons.

Lady Grey is wealthy in her own right, being one of the daughters of R. S. Holford, the millionaire member of Parliament and owner of the palatial mansion, Dorchester House in Park Lane, one of the most famous homes in London. At the time of her marriage in 1877, Lady Grey and her two sisters were conspicuous in London for their beauty, rare intellectual gifts and their social standing. Since her marriage Lady Grey has spent little time in London, as she has followed the fortunes of her husband and been his constant companion in his various positions in all parts of the world and was with him when he made his splendid record in South Africa in the administration of Rhodesia after it had been taken over by the crown from the South African chartered company. The Greys have five children, the eldest Lord Howich, now twenty-six years old, who until recently acted as his father's private secretary, and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Sybil, married Arthur W. Grenfell.

Lady Grey has regular features, a perfect English complexion, a sweet smile that seems a benediction, and the restful, calm manner of a nature thoroughly well poised and controlled. With a keen mind, a kindly tact that seems instinctive, a simple, sincere cordiality and graciousness, a life-time of closest association with the best social life in England, and the additional charm and ease that travel has brought her, Lady Grey should fit perfectly into the life of the Dominion and add to the traditions of hospitality that linger like a perfume round the memories of Rideau Hall.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



HOMER WATSON

Photo by Carbon Studio, Toronto.

Canada's Great Landscape Painter.

Every great landscape artist is both a poet and a painter. The imagination, the intuition, the interpretation, the sympathy, the reverence, the love, kinship and communion with Nature of the poet, filtering through the mind of the artist find their medium of expression in brush and colors. Every great painting is a poem in paint instead of in print.

One feels this strongly in the presence of Homer Watson's paintings, the putting on canvas of a single mood, with detail ever subordinated to the general effect. They are never photographic, but are always strongly individual interpretations. Whether it be a rough sea with the dancing fisher-boats under a dull rain-filled sky, the white mill catching the high lights with its background of foliage, the lone rider bent over his horse plodding along a rain-washed road, some noble monarch forest tree braving the elements, or his interpretations of any other moods of Nature, one always feels the sentiment, the richness of color, the atmosphere, the glow, the feeling—all seem parts of a single effect. The dainty daubs of detail characteristic of some painters find no place in Mr. Watson's work; it is ever bold, rugged, broad in treatment, breathing vigor and vitality.

Homer Watson was born in the little village of Doon, on Grand River, Ont., in 1856, and as a boy at school showed his natural instinct for art when he surreptitiously drew on his slate an over-vivid picture of the strong and peculiar features of his teacher, which drew upon him deserved punishment. He seemed to turn naturally to landscape work, and his first large painting "The Pioneer Mill," which appeared at the first exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was purchased by the Marquis of Lorne and now hangs in a place of honor in Windsor Castle.

Mr. Watson has exhibited at the Academy in England, the New Gallery, the New English Art Club, the Glasgow Institute and at International Expositions, and been honored by one-man exhibitions where thirty or more of his paintings were hung together, thus enabling one to study comparatively the range of his work. He makes almost annual trips to England, but loves Canada, her scenes and her people too well to take up permanent residence abroad. It is always dangerous to compare the work of one painter with another as it may carry with it a suggestion of imitation which would be unjust to one whose work is so individual as Mr. Watson's; but the critics in their appreciation of his paintings couple his name with Corot, Constable, Diaz, Rosseau and Courbet—a noble band of masters with whom Canada's painter may feel honored to be classed.

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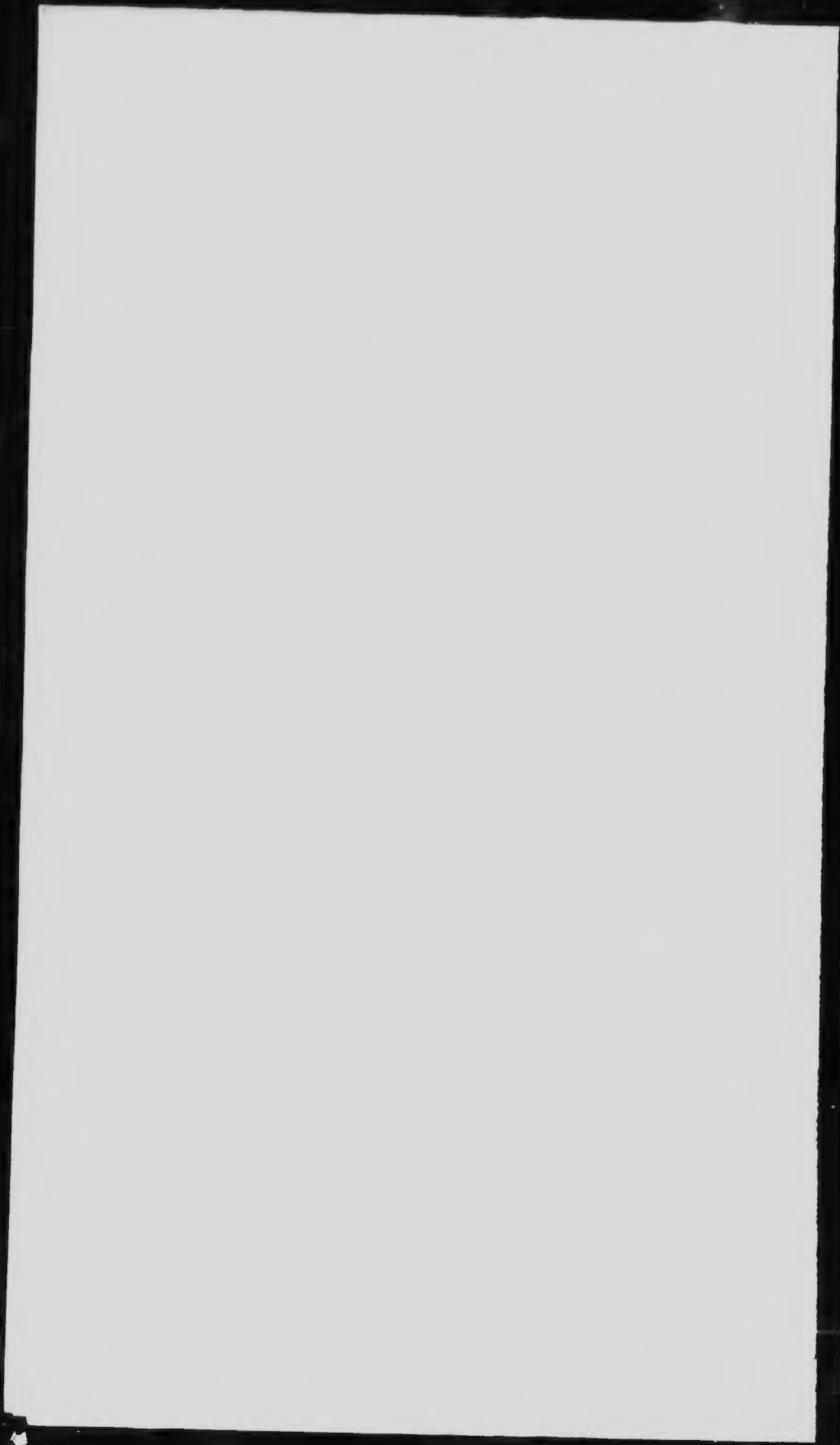




Photo by Chancellor, Dublin.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS
The Literary Life of Mrs. Craigie

The brightest, wittiest and keenest of contemporary writers is Mrs. Craigie, better known to the world of letters as John Oliver Hobbs. Her specialty is human nature; she delights to vivisect humanity as a whole, to put some poor struggling emotion under the microscope of her investigation and study it as Binet would a bacterium. The results of her findings are delivered in epigrams, clear, crisp, cynical at times, but always clever. She stimulates thought in her readers; she irritates at times, arouses antagonism, challenges convention, but she forces attention. The threads of her destiny unite her to the United States by birth and ancestry, to England by adoption and education, and to Canada by marriage, being the daughter-in-law of Ernest Craigie of Montreal. Born in Boston in 1807, daughter of John Morgan Richards, now one of the wealthiest druggists in London, she came from an ancestry of four Puritan divines on one side and a line of Tory politicians on the other, her great grandfather being a member of the Halifax Parliament long before the Declaration of Independence.

When a child of three she was taken on the usual tour through Europe, the beginning of her many travelling experiences. At a very early age she showed preliminary symptoms of her appetite for literature in her unsatiable reading of the books of others, and in attempting to add her few drops to the ocean of literature. At nine she received a prize for a story "Lost, a Dog," contributed to Dr. Joseph Parker's paper "The Fountain," but did no serious literary work until after her marriage. She was educated at University College, London, and took later courses in Rome and Paris, receiving much of her training at the Royal Academy of Music.

When only nineteen she was married to Reginold Walpole Craigie of the Bank of England, and her brief and unhappy matrimonial experience was terminated in 1895 by a divorce in which her young son was given into her custody. With him she went to the beautiful home of her parents, a delightful, solid, old-fashioned mansion at Lancaster Gate, one of the fine residential sections of London. No house in the English metropolis gathers within its hospitable walls a greater number of famous people, the dinner-parties often consisting of forty or fifty guests and running the spectrum of attainment in all phases. In this congenial and inspiring atmosphere Mrs. Craigie blossomed into fuller power.

Her literary output, though in a dozen or more books is slight after all in volume, but in individuality, intrinsic value, piquancy and force, have given their author world fame. Mrs. Craigie is slight, of a girlish figure and a face cloquet with an inner brightness and intensity, a complexion singularly fair, beautiful dark hair and large black eyes.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Notman, Montreal.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

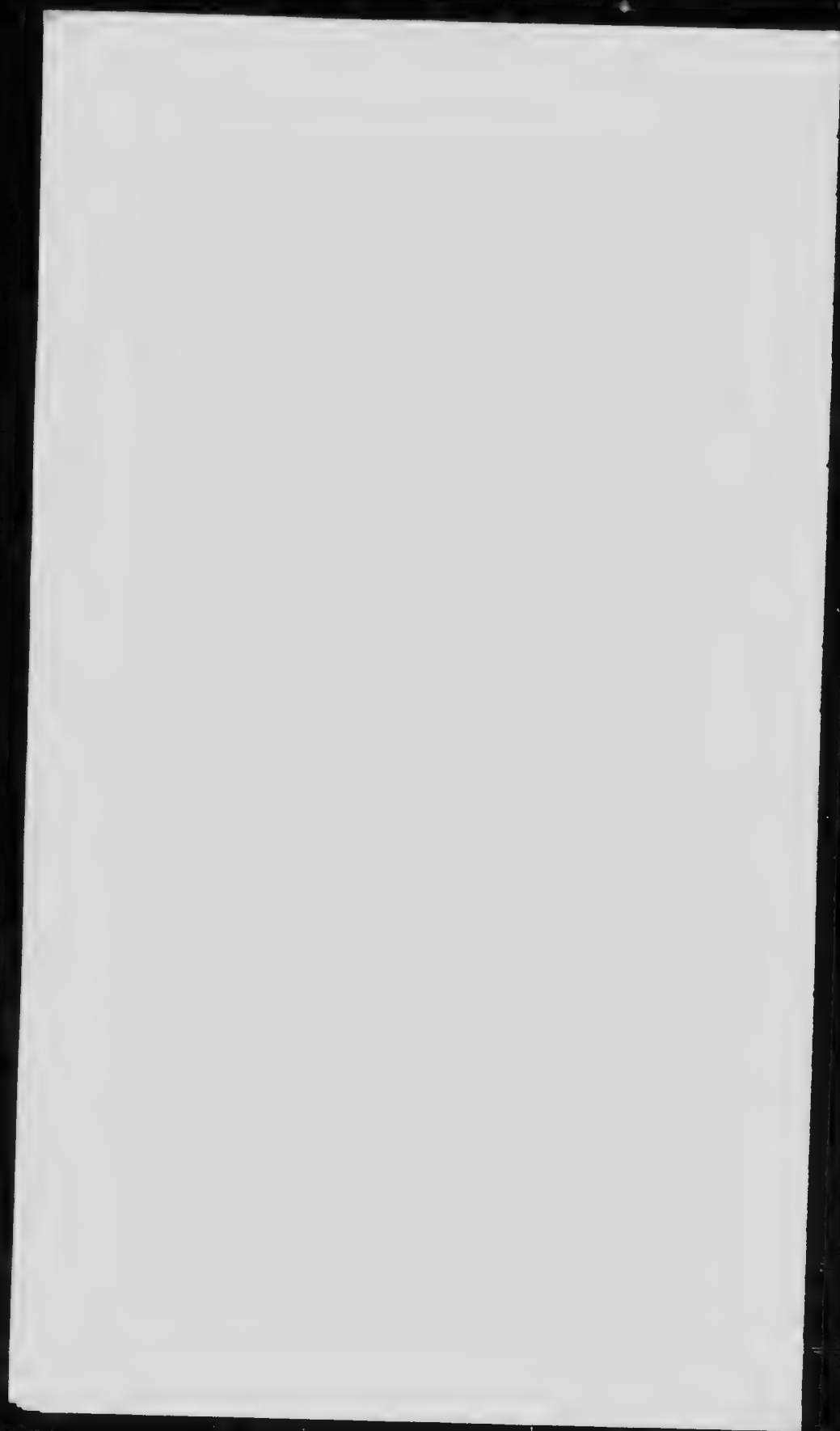
To be the guiding spirit of a great railway company, with a firm hand on the lever of a thousand phases of the work, requires long, practical, thorough experience, splendid executive ability in choosing and handling men, and a quick mind to decide vital issues on the moment if need be. Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy has these essentials and more; he is a tireless worker, a man of energy and enthusiasm, a keen common sense that cuts Gordian knots of difficulty with ease, and a prodigious memory that is always ready on the instant.

He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., of Irish parentage in 1853, and after taking the usual course in the public schools had a little supplementary smoothing down and polishing in a business college, and was then ready at sixteen to begin the battle of life. He entered the kindergarten of railroading in his first position in the purchasing department of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, and it was not long before it was recognized that he had a good business head firmly set on his broad shoulders; and with constant purpose and undaunted determination he worked his way, never looking at the clock nor stinting his efforts, until in 1879, at the age of twenty-six, he was general store-keeper of the road.

In 1882, Sir William Van Horne, another alumnus of this railroad which was a splendid college of training and experience, resigned from the Milwaukee and St. Paul to assume the management of the Canadian Pacific. He had been keeping close tally on Mr. Shaughnessy's work; he realized his possibilities and was confident that the young man was broad-gauge enough to be equal to larger opportunities, and took him to Canada as general purchasing agent. Two years later he won, by his ability, the post of assistant general manager, later becoming assistant to the President and in 1891 was made Vice-President and elected a director, and in 1898 when Sir William Van Horne retired from the presidency, the opportunity of his life, the climax of the rosiest dreams of his ambition came to Mr. Shaughnessy when he was made President—the kindly autocrat of the Canadian Pacific.

In October, 1901, his old folks at home in Milwaukee were roused from sleep one night by a messenger with a telegram. In trembling fear his father opened the envelope and with wonder and delight read aloud these words from one of the great railway kings of the western hemisphere: "You may be gratified to know that His Majesty has conferred on me the honor of knighthood. One owes a great deal to a good father and mother. T. G. Shaughnessy."

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M LOTHROP



Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

COUNTESS OF MINTO

One of Canada's Popular Vicerines.

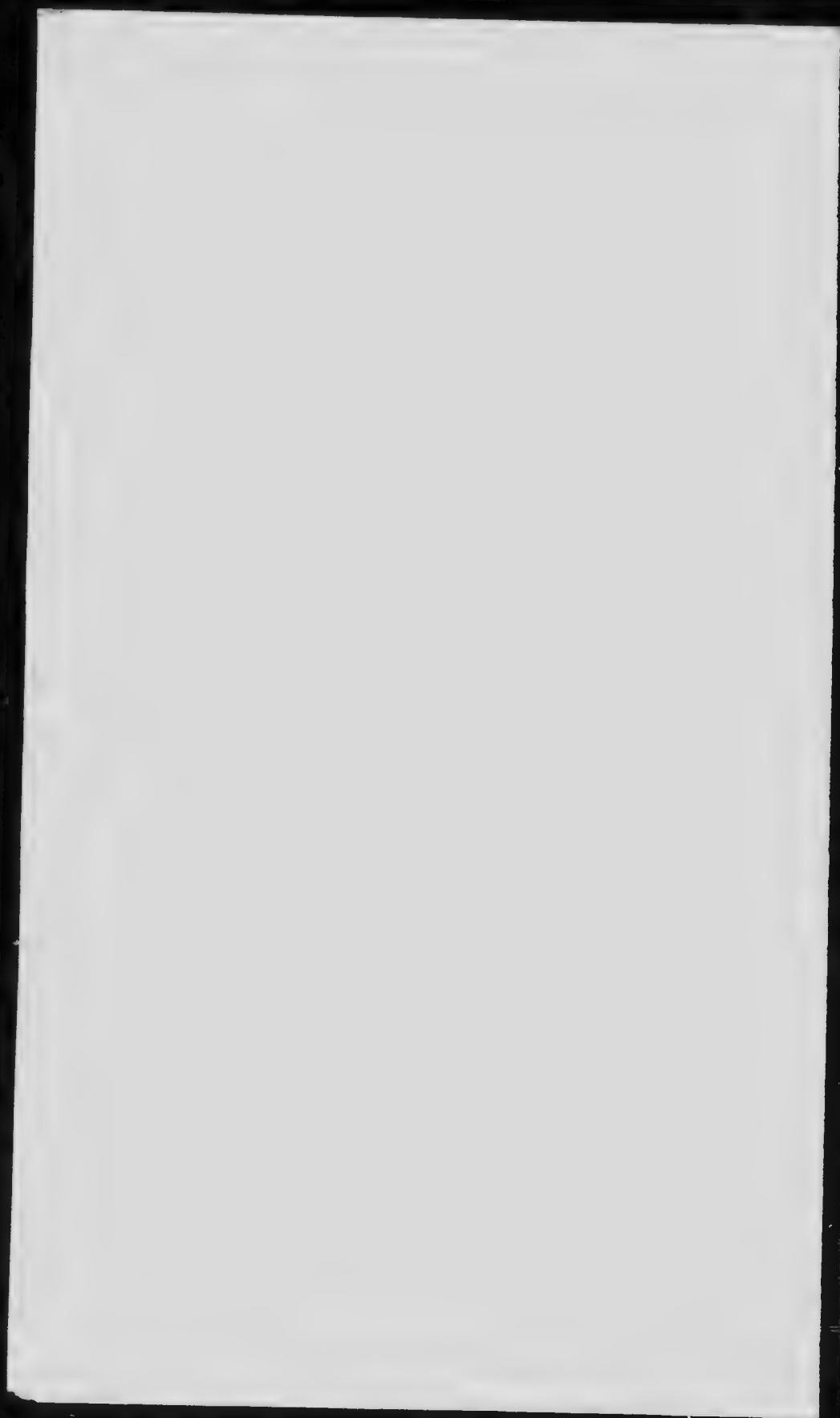
Rideau Hall, the simple, unimposing yet comfortable official residence of the Governor-General of Canada is a two-story, long, low, villa-like house, with its eighty-seven acres of ground, and was built in 1838 and bought by the Government forty years later. It has been fortunate in its tenants, and one of the most popular of the vicereines who have dispensed gracious hospitality within its walls is Lady Minto, sister of Earl Grey.

The youngest daughter of the late General, the Honorable Charles Grey, she was born in 1858 and when twenty-five was married to Viscount Melgund who succeeded as fourth Earl of Minto in 1891. Her close and affectionate relation to Canada dates from a time shortly after her marriage, on her husband's appointment as Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then the Governor-General, little dreaming that within a few years he himself would occupy the exalted position of viceroy. In 1886 the Mintos returned to England and twelve years later came back to Ottawa as the representatives of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Canada.

An excellent housekeeper, a wise and devoted mother, and a charming hostess was Lady Minto. On coming to Rideau Hall she had it transformed by a thorough renovating and re-decorating, and at such small expense that the department of public works expressed delight at the marvel of results for a minimum of cost. The tradespeople protested against the careful marketing of the household, which though ever ample, had no trace of the wasteful extravagance of other viceregal regimes. The home-life at the Hall was simple, and the happy laughter of the five children was never hushed. The training of the young people was unlike that common in English families of rank; they were the close comrades of their parents, and in a free natural companionship were present at all social affairs at Government House except the formal functions of State.

The public benevolence of Lady Minto centered chiefly in her splendid work for the Victorian Order of Nurses, and through her inspiration and initiative numerous cottage hospitals have been established in sparsely settled districts where they were greatly needed. Her purse is ever open to works for the betterment of humanity, and her heart, head and hand cooperate in her charities. The plans for beautifying the city by stimulating the individual action of its citizens owes much to Lady Minto's offer of prizes for the most attractive lawns and gardens. Tall, stately, with a rare charm that pervades her presence like some delicate perfume, she impressed her personality on a large list of Canadian friends and admirers who will ever remember her most kindly.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Lyonde, Toronto

W. A. FRASER

Canada's Author, Artist and Engineer.

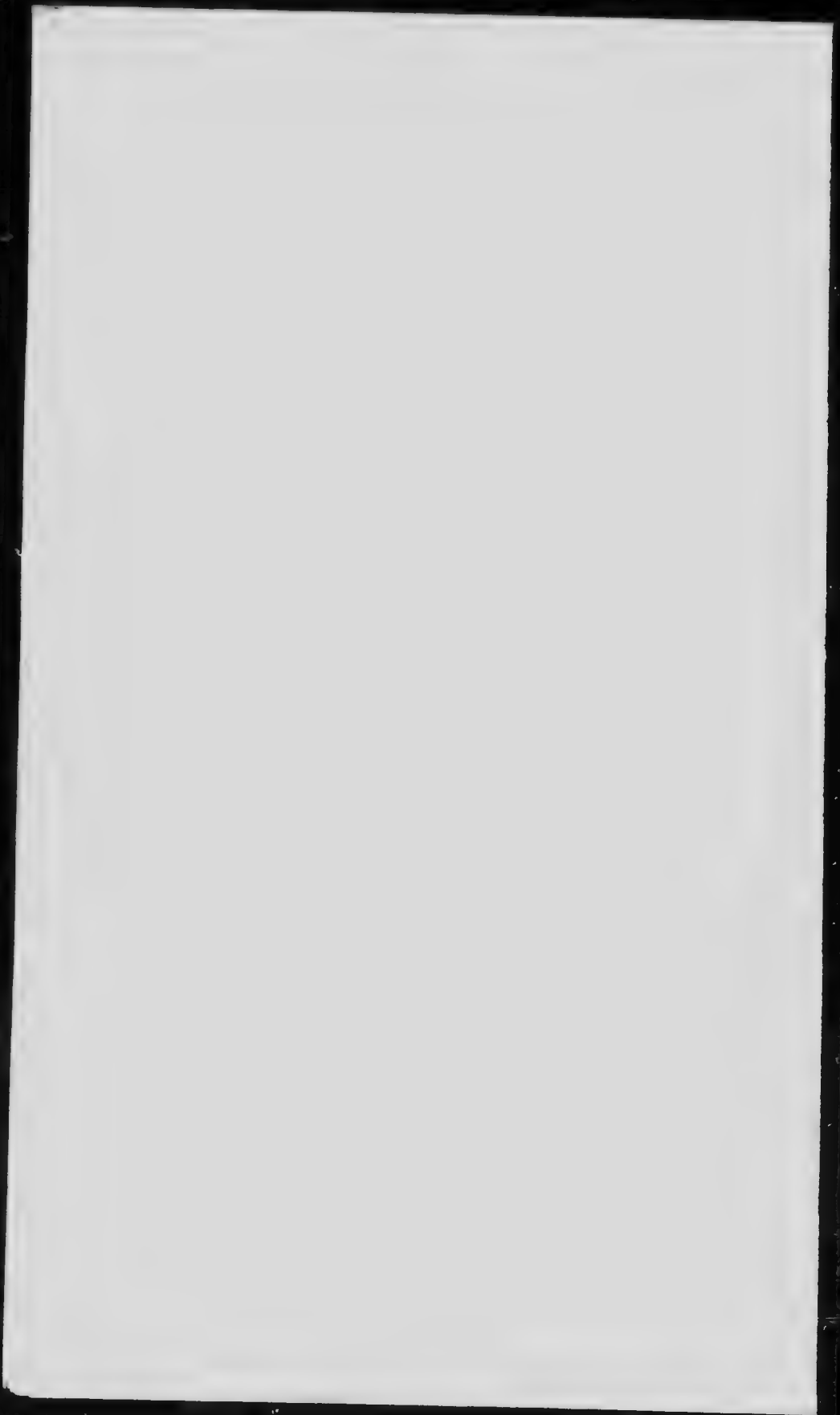
Knowing the life of William A. Fraser, the books he has written seem incredible. Each is the harvesting of certain distinct years of his living; renewed, revived and transformed by his individuality. The nervous intensity of the writing, the incisive, forceful phrases, the keen observation, the humor, the originality, the sympathy with nature in all its phases, the artistic genius in catching instantly the essentials of a scene or an episode are characteristic of Fraser the man, as well as of Fraser the author. His books are himself; he writes because he loves to write, because he cannot help writing.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1859 of Scotch parentage, his early school days were spent in Boston and later in New York. His unusual artistic ability early became manifest, and it seemed that he was destined for a sculptor's life, but the death of his father changed his plans. He now paints scenes in his novels in vocabulary colors instead of with a brush. It was with regret that he temporarily gave up the oils of art for the oil of commerce and made a specialty of petroleum; but he was thorough and a second time mastered oil.

In 1881 he went to India as an expert for some English capitalists, and later the British government employed him on some mission in British India. Nine years he spent in India, Burma and the neighboring countries, not studying the country idly from an armchair, but in nine years of constant travel, where he saw everything and forgot nothing, and it is the splendid heritage of these years that is garnered in his stories of India.

In 1889 he returned to Boston and married Miss Barber of Toronto, and the year following, went back with his wife for an eight months' stay in the Orient. On returning to Canada he settled in Toronto and for six years went on his summer, surveying and doing other engineering work in the North West. It was far away from the whar of humanity; lonely, often having no roof but the starry sky, no bed but his blanket, no restaurant but his pouch. He met trappers and guides sometimes, grew to know and love the animals better, and his splendid stories of Canadian life and charmingly sympathetic animal stories would never have been written but for the payment of price in months of isolation. His first story was published in the "Detroit Free Press," and a few others soon afterward gave him that first rich taste of literary creation. He went each year to the North-West with greater reluctance as it cut out his time for writing, until finally reluctance led to rebellion and then to revolt, and he turned his back on it all forever and consecrated his life to literature and art. Mr. Fraser has had the honor of having his paintings hung on the line with the work of professional artists.

Fraser, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mace, at the Department of Agriculture



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Johnston & Hoffmann, India.

SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN

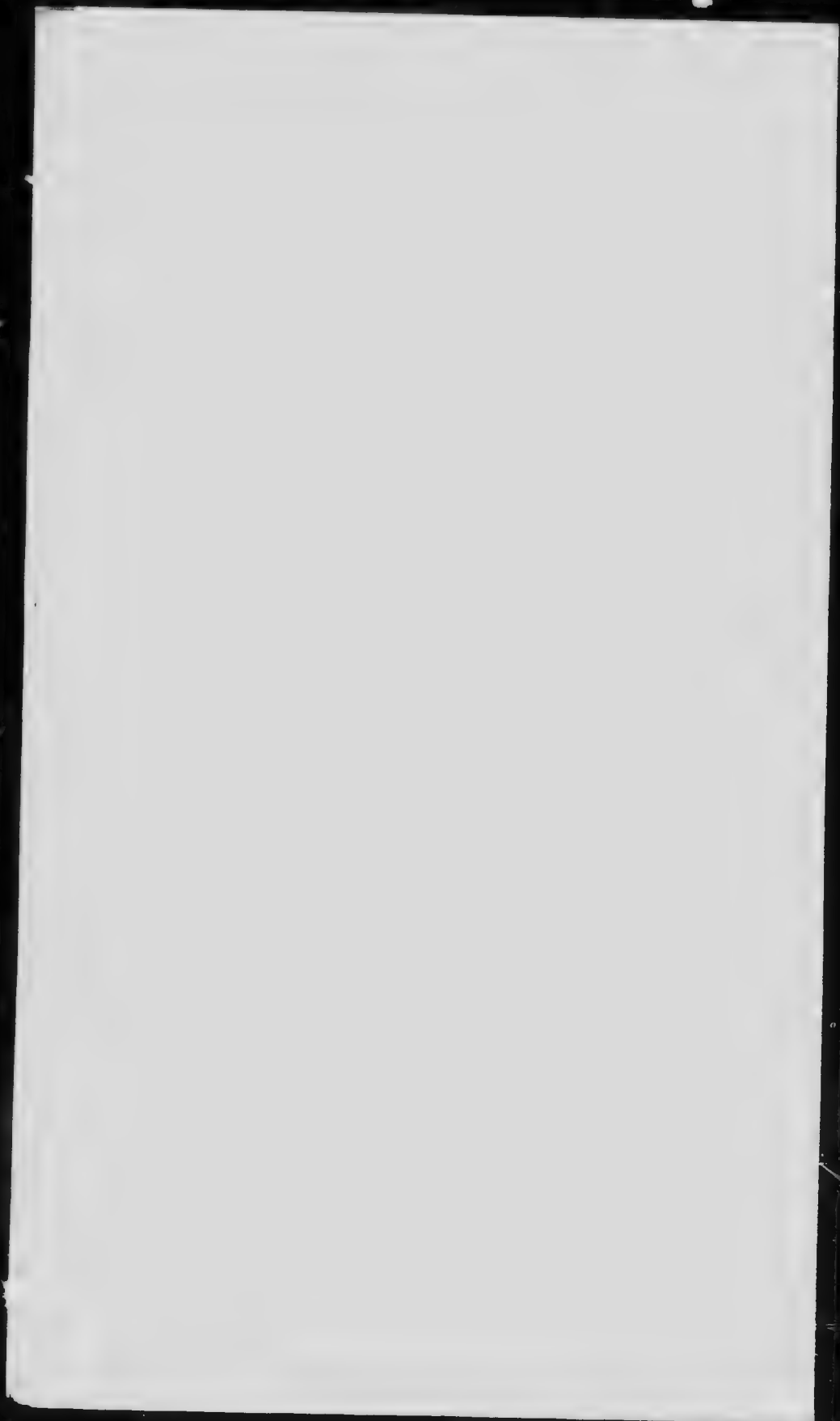
A Canadian Author now in India.

In Simla, that famous India town, perched on a ridge connecting two peaks of the Himalayas and half-hidden by its wealth of tall dark firs—a town that Rudyard Kipling advertised as no other town has ever been—lives Mrs. Everard Charles Cotes, the popular Canadian writer, better known by her maiden name, Sara Jeannette Duncan.

Mrs. Cotes was born in Brantford, Ont., in 1862, the eldest daughter of Charles Duncan, Esq., and received her education in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of her native town. She tried teaching for a time, but soon discovered that she had talent for writing which was clamoring for development, so she bade the children good-bye with pathos in her voice but a feeling of joyous relief in her heart and started into literature. Some win literary success in a single bold, brilliant charge; to others the publishers and public surrender only after a long, hard siege—as Mrs. Cotes found it. Her verse and prose seemed to have the unerring instinct of the homing pigeon, for wherever she sent them they always came back. Then she determined to enter literature by its back door—journalism. She wrote a series of syndicate letters about the New Orleans Cotton Centennial which she actually sold. Then, after a period of editorial training on the "Washington Post" she returned to Toronto and contributed to Canadian papers. Her work as parliamentary correspondent of the "Montreal Star" attracted attention and some delightful essays for "The Week" showed her in a new vein. In 1888, with Miss Lily Lewis she made a trip around the world, writing syndicate articles along the way and in 1890 first hit the target of literary success with her unconventional book of travels "A Social Departure; How Orthodox-ia and I Went Round the World," the first of her ten or more books, all breezy, chatty stories that reflect her personality as naturally as a rose-gat suggests roses.

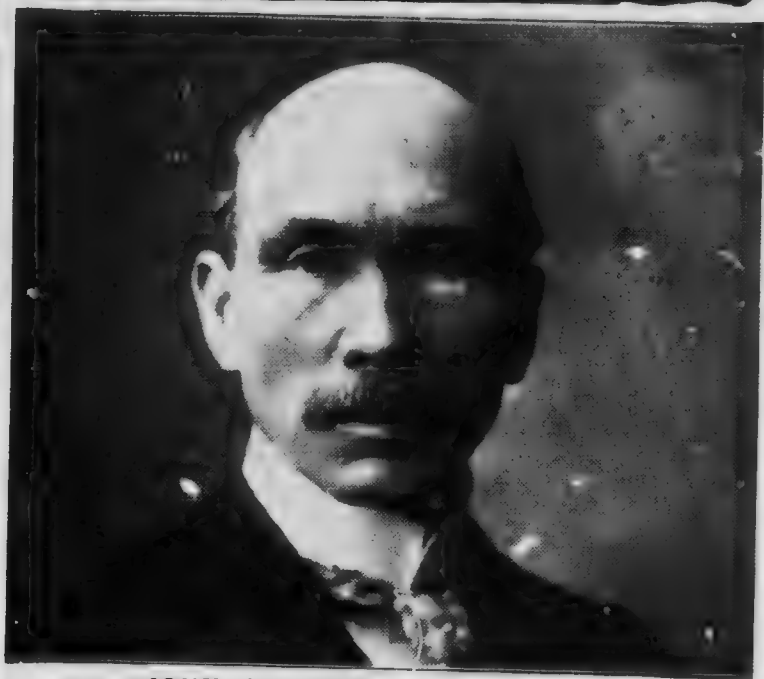
While girdling the earth she found what determined her line. She met in Calcutta, Mr. Cotes, a professor who had a scientific connection with the Indian Museum and had won reputation in his special field of research, Indian ethnology. She returned to Canada, but in 1891 they were married and Mrs. Cotes went back to India. Her writing has vivacity, wit, humor, brilliancy and the charm of frank naturalness, with the happy knack of hitting off a character or a scene in a few vivid strokes, the same characteristic that makes Kipling's sketches so real, graphic and seemingly spontaneous. In India Mrs. Cotes has been engaged in editorial and general literary work, and this transplanted Canadian has lost none of her sparkle, energy and charm in the new life and romantic setting of old India.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



JOHN COLIN FORBES R. C. A.
Canada's Great Portrait Painter.

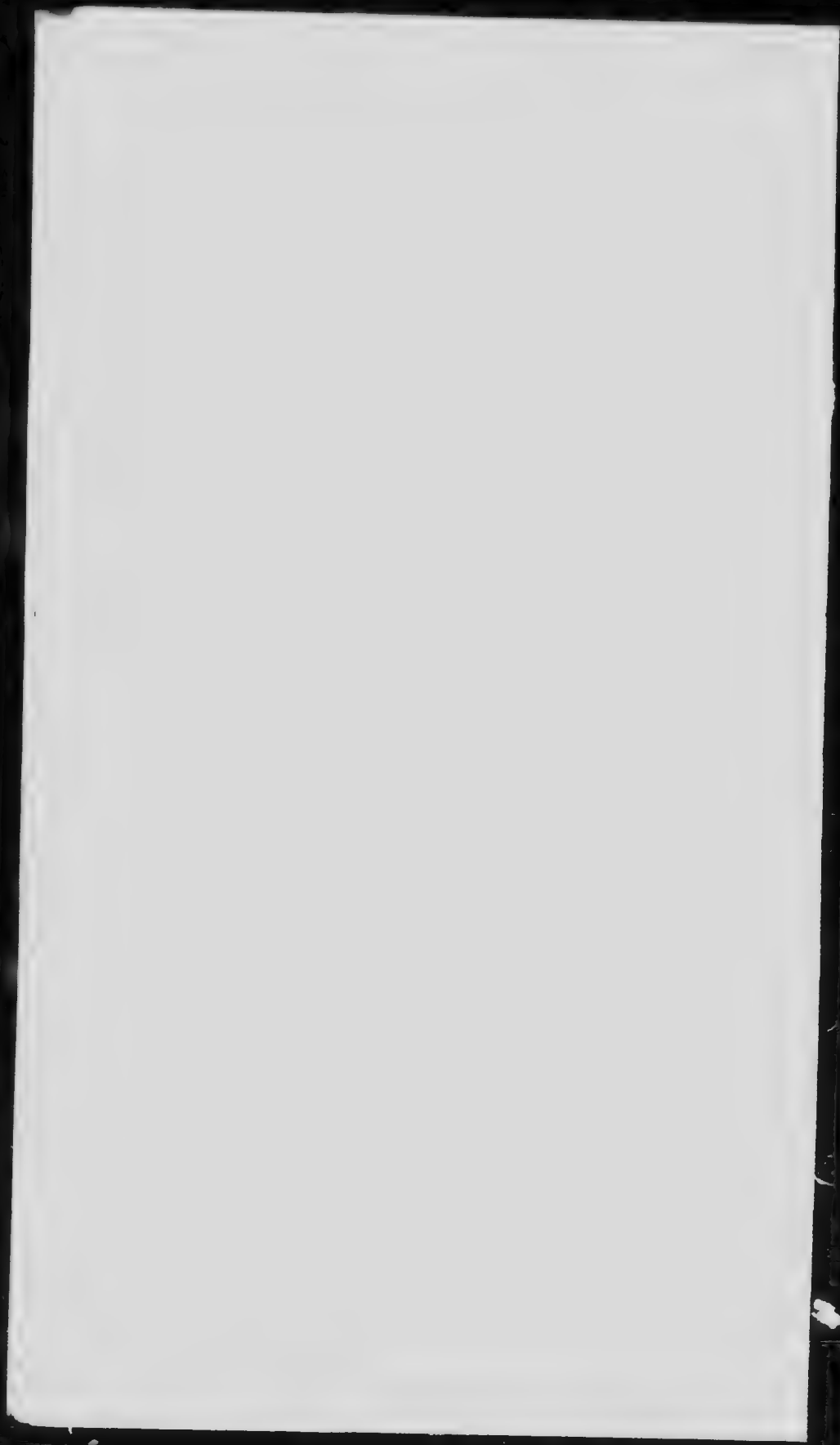
The artist who was commissioned by the Canadian Government to paint the portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra for the Dominion House of Parliament, and who was honored with sittings by their Majesties in the early part of this year, is John Colin Forbes who has a long trail of successes in his sixty years.

Born in Toronto of Scotch-English parents he was educated at Upper Canada College in his native city, and at an early age showed the first faint dawnings of his artistic genius. He was entirely self-taught, following with the sure instinct of true power along the lines of natural development, and silently working out his own destiny until he produced his first real work, a portrait of his father. This revealed so commanding an exhibit of his ability that he was sent to study at the South Kensington Museum and later at the Royal Academy in London. One of his first paintings, a marine view called "Toronto Bay," took a first prize at the Provincial Exhibition in 1866 and he later painted a number of portraits that added greatly to his fame, notably those of Lord Dufferin, Sir John Macdonald, Alexander MacKenzie, Edward Blake, Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Helen Blackwood.

In 1881 he was elected to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and five years later painted for the Canadian Pacific R.R. a series of pictures which reproduced some of the masterpieces of Nature's painting and sculpture in the wild, romantic Canadian Rockies, where Titanic mountains, deep gorges, great expanses of scenery are shown in a color scheme of Nature at her best. These gave him themes that filled his artistic soul with joy. Those who are familiar with his paintings "The Canon in the Royal Gorge," "The Mount of the Holy Cross," "Mount Stephen," and the "Glacier of the Selkirk," must ever carry with them the memory of their majestic beauty and power. In 1891 members of the Canadian Liberal party sent him to England to paint a full-length portrait of Gladstone for the National Liberal Club of London. For the past ten years much of his work has been done in the United States where he has made portraits of many of the leading men of the country.

Fire and water have been merciless in their pursuit of Mr. Forbes. When the steamer "Hibernia" went down in mid-ocean in 1868 it carried with it some of his best paintings and he barely escaped with his life, and his famous painting of the wreck was destroyed by fire in 1879. In three later fires the work of years fed the flames, and yet this Phoenix painter of Canada, undismayed and undaunted, has ever risen with new life from the ashes.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Hall, New York.

MAY IRWIN

Canada's Favorite Comedienne.

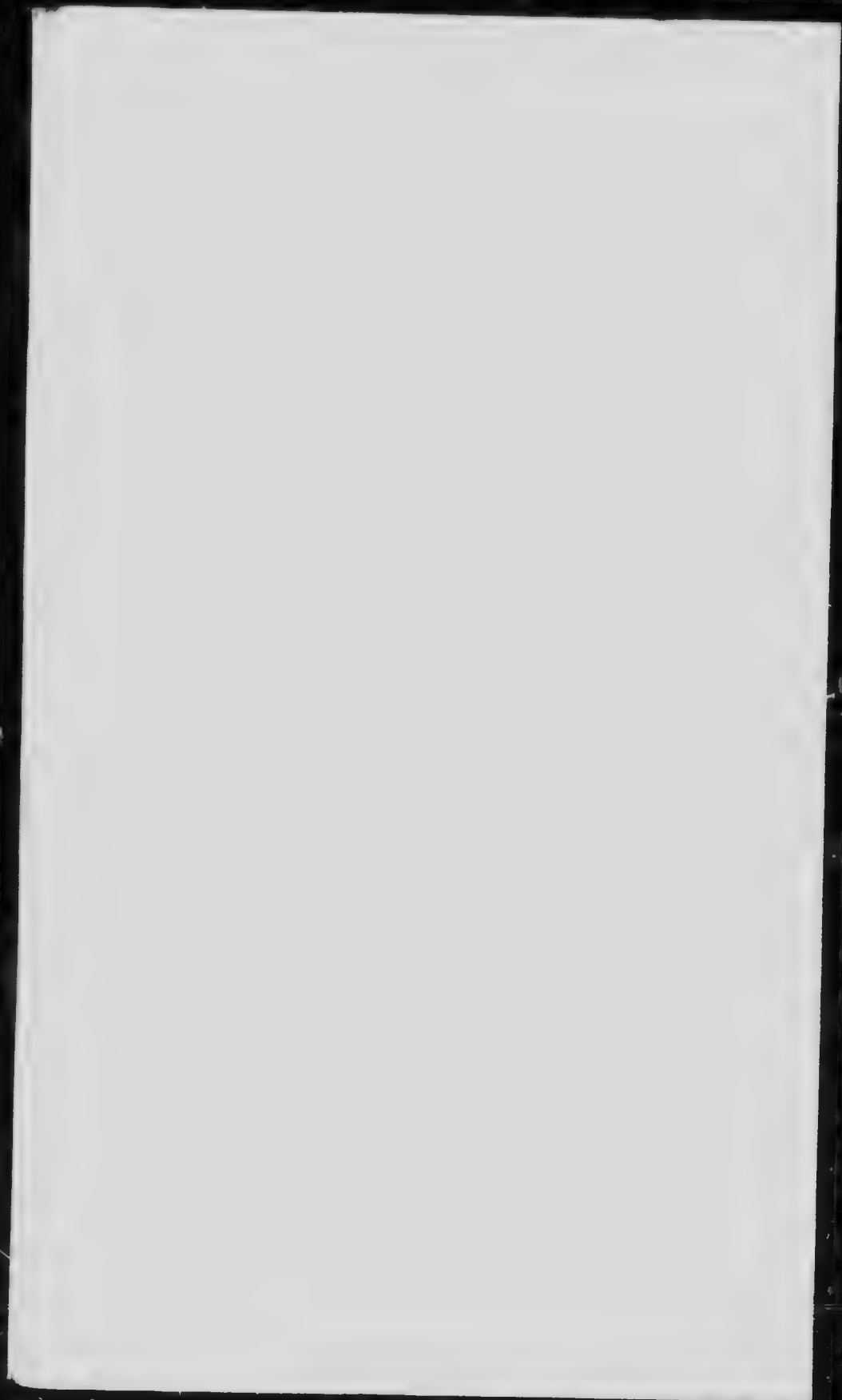
One of the leading comediennes of the American stage to-day, is May Irwin, a daughter of Canada. In these days of Ibsen plays with their dull dreary pessimism; of problem plays portraying the morbid pathology of the emotions; of society plays with their whipped cream of forced epigram on the pulpy base of a thin plot; and of melodrama that puts a dime novel into the dress-suit of respectability, it is a relief to turn to something that gives us a hearty wholesome laugh and leaves no bad flavor in the mouth, no later regret. Laughter is one of the safety valves of civilization, it is a needed vent in an age of strenuous living; and a genuine apostle of laughter is May Irwin.

Her power is her personality, her naturalness, her spontaneity; her bubbling contagious good spirits establishing a telepathic sympathy with her audience which creates a continuous ripple of fun and laughter that defies analysis.

The daughter of Robert E. Campbell, Miss Irwin acknowledges that she was born in 1862 "tho' she doesn't look it" of course—in Whitty, Ont., where she spent her early girlhood. At the age of eight she was a soprano in the church choir of her native village and sang at every opportunity and with the slightest provocation, as naturally as a bird sings—without a Marchesi training. At thirteen the death of her father threw upon her and her sister Flora the duty of money-making, and they made their debut as singers in Buffalo, N. Y. They were billed as the "Irwin Sisters," unknown to them, and accepted the name. They sang "Sweet Genevieve" for their first song; Flora faunted after it was over but May valiantly faced the audience for an encore with the coolness of a veteran.

Engagements in other cities followed quickly on the western circuit, and their third season found them at Tony Pastor's in New York at eighty dollars a week. Seven years of this engagement where improvising was often necessary and the rôles ranged from a babe in arms to a grandmother, gave Miss Irwin a confidence that has never forsaken her, despite her statement that she cannot take her initial cue at any performance without a little quail of uncertainty and fear of the audience. Augustin Daly who had a keen eye for new talent, gave her an excellent post-graduate course of four years in his theatre, which was a splendid training school, and for her later successes. At the age of sixteen she married Frederick, who died eight years later leaving her with two sons—her loving comrades in the pride of her life.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHIROP



DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND

The Famous Poet of French-Canadian Life.

It was eight years ago that Dr. Drummmond's delightful book of verse "The Habitant and Other French-Canadian Poems" made its debut. Their quaintness, pathos, humor and realness, blended with the rare, sympathetic touch that makes smiles chase away tears and tears follow smiles, won instant response in the hearts of Canadians and of all lovers of good literature throughout the world. The simple-minded, pure-hearted French-Canadian characters told their stories in a new dialect—handled with such loving, sympathetic interpretation that no slightest cloud of exaggeration or burlesque marred the spell of the charm.

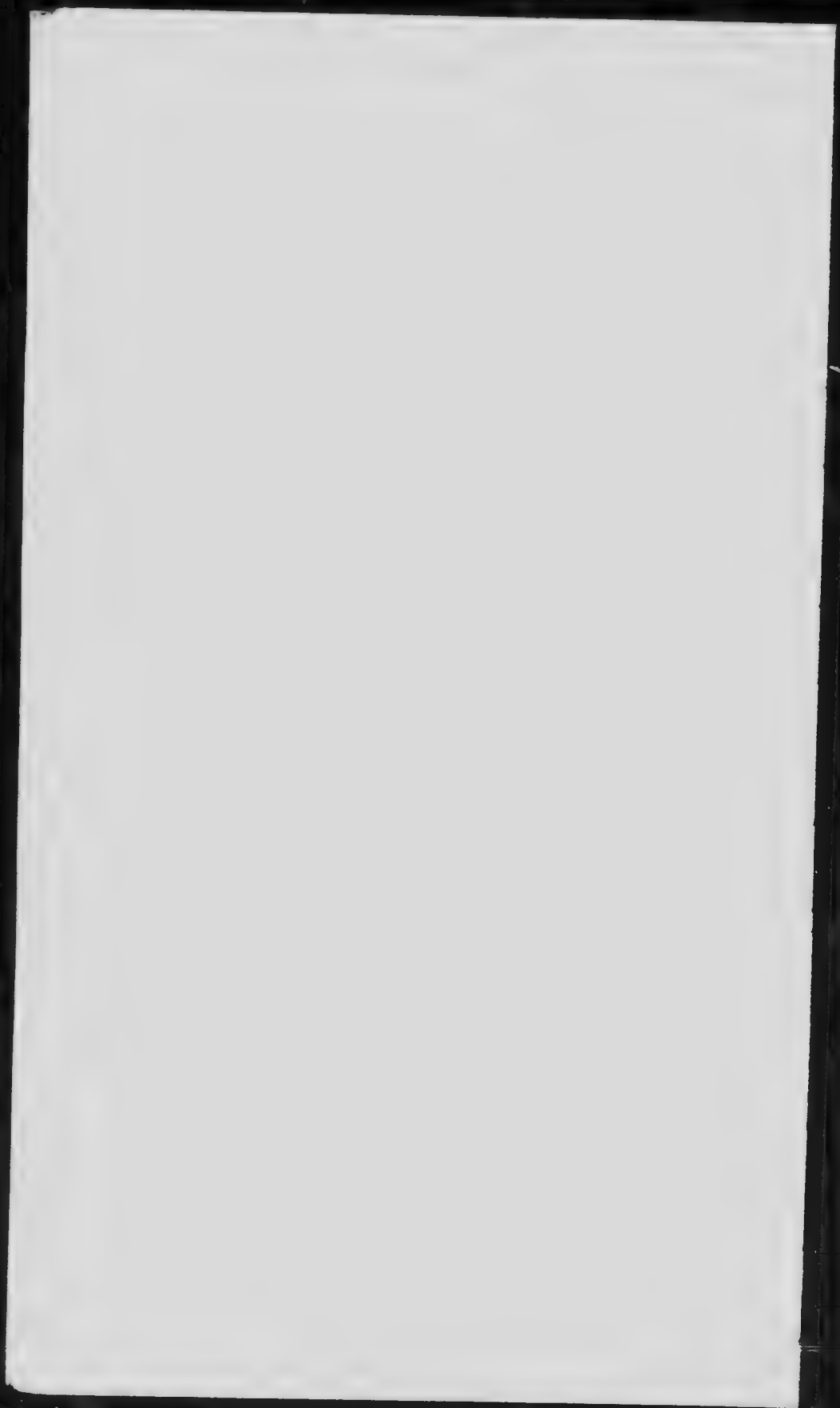
They were originally scribbled on a block of paper held on the author's knee, often by a camp-fire; later, begged, borrowed or purloined by friends, many of them drifted into print and became popular without the author's name and with no trace of their parentage. It was the poet's wife who carefully collected all these earlier poems and made copies of the later ones, and so made possible one of the best selling books of poetry in recent years.

Dr. Drummmond was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1851, and when a boy of nine was brought with his three brothers to Canada by his father who settled in Montreal. He loved out-door life, camping, fishing, boating—anything with open air and companionship. He was happy at Bord a Plouffe, meeting the river drivers and shanty men on their way down to Quebec, absorbing their stories and quaint talk with all the intensity of an impressionable boy, unconsciously storing them away in silent preparation until the day when he was to add a new character to the literature of Canada and a new name to her roll of real poets.

While in the High School at Montreal and later at Bishop's College at Lennoxville in his medical course from which he graduated in 1881, he wrote some verse; but it was his splendid physique and great strength that distinguished him—his wonderful records in hammer-throwing and shot-putting winning more attention than his throwing of words or putting of phrases.

When he came to Montreal to practice, he became identified with the fishing clubs, and on the rivers and in tramping through the woods came again into close companionship with the guides, the half-breeds and the habitants whose confidence he won and whose esteem was given to him as naturally as echo responds to sound. In recognition of his splendid contributions to literature, Dr. Drummmond was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, England, and of the Royal Society of Canada, a D.C.L. of Bishop's College, and honored with an LL.D. from Toronto University. His latest book is "The Voyageur."

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Park Bros., Toronto

MRS. LILLIAN MASSEY TREBLE

A Life of Consecration to Humanity.

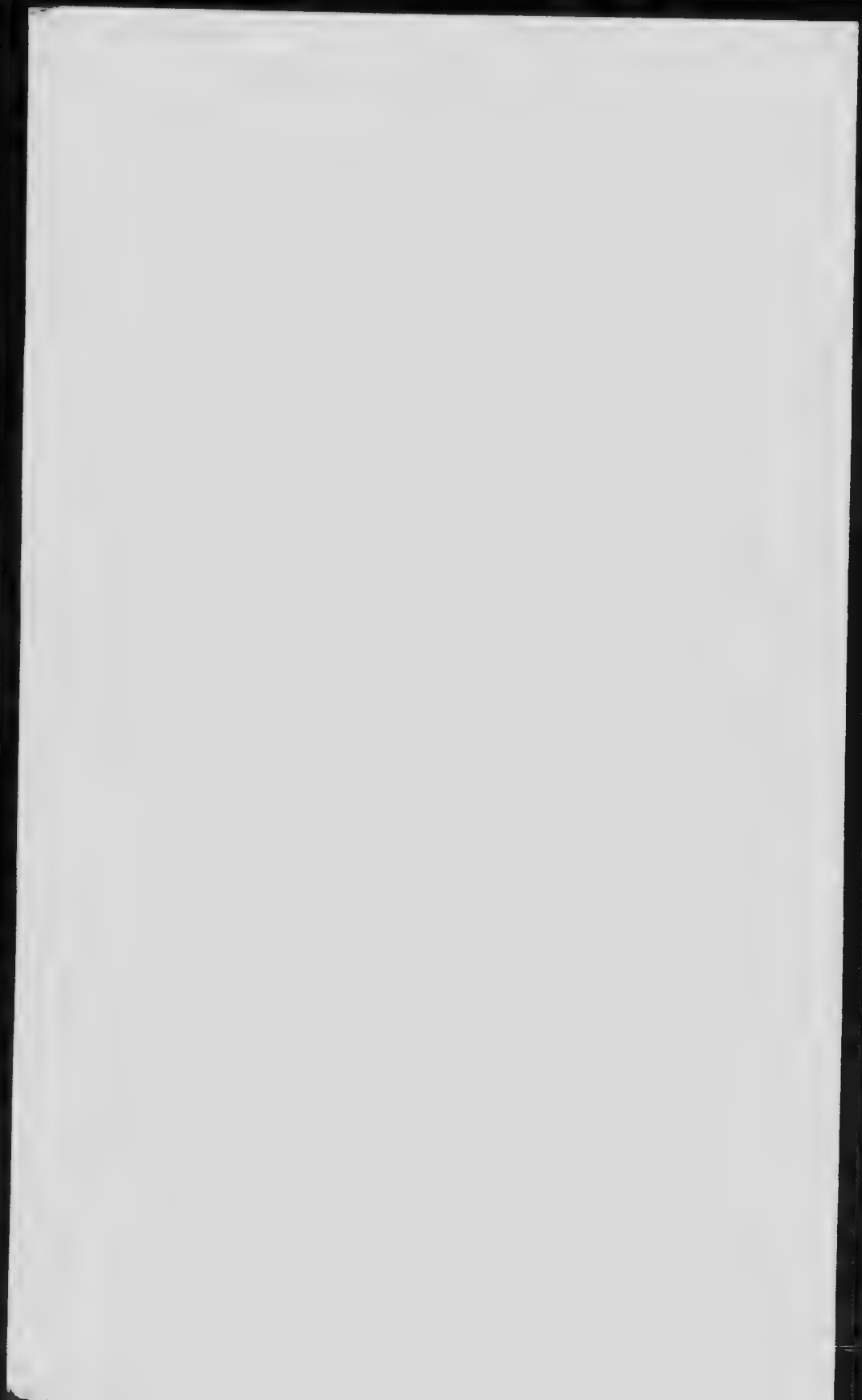
In Leigh Hunt's beautiful poem "Abou Ben Adhem," where the angel wrote on the tablet the names of the world's great ones, because Abou Ben Adhem loved his fellow-men, his name led all the rest. On the tablet of the world's remembrance, surely high place belongs to those who have consecrated their lives to the betterment of humanity; who were great not for what they possessed but for what they gave, not for what they absorbed but for what they radiated, not for what they became but for what they helped others to become.

Among the Canadian women who have made philanthropy a living, vital atmosphere of helpfulness rather than a mere theory of living, the name of Lillian Massey Treble deserves high praise. Born in 1854, in Newcastle Ont., the only daughter of the late Hart A. Massey of Toronto, who was the inspiration and impetus to some of the Dominion's most important industries and institutions, from her earliest moments she has lived in the atmosphere of wealth. Her fine mind was given additional strengthening and refining under the best instructors, and later in that best of schools—foreign travel—where observation is the teacher, and the many new cities and countries but new school-rooms. The heiress of great estates, she consecrated herself and her wealth to the good of the world.

Her earliest work in the Fred Victor Mission in one of Toronto's neglected quarters, soon convinced her that the primary source of good or evil in most instances is the home; that the greatest good to humanity must come from preventing evil, not from curing them, and from building up higher ideals of life and living. The first step in this work of regeneration was in the organization of domestic science classes in connection with the missions. Then came the demand for a higher grade of teachers, alive to their duties and their privileges; this led to the founding of the Lillian Massey School of Household Science and Art. In this institution the practical work of training women for the home, so that they may make home better for themselves and others, is the supreme aim of all the teaching. The education—literary, scientific, moral, practical—is all centered in making woman more fitted for the responsibilities and privileges woman's sphere.

In 1897 Miss Massey was married to John M. Treble of Toronto, but this made no difference in the intensity of purpose and helpfulness of her philanthropic life, constantly broadening into wider channels of usefulness. Her work as trustee of the Fred Victor Mission, honorary president of the Canadian Household Economy Association, vice-president of the Women's Council of Toronto and an executrix of her father's estate are but a few phases of her busy career.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Notman, Montreal

SIR JAMES M. LEMOINE

Canada's Historian and Litterateur.

At "Spencer Grange," a sunny homestead amidst great trees overhanging the St. Lawrence, near the quaint old fortress city of Quebec, where every square foot of ground seems consecrated to historic memories, lives Sir James MacPherson LeMoine, Canada's genial historian, now working still in the sunshine of optimism, though in his eighty-first year.

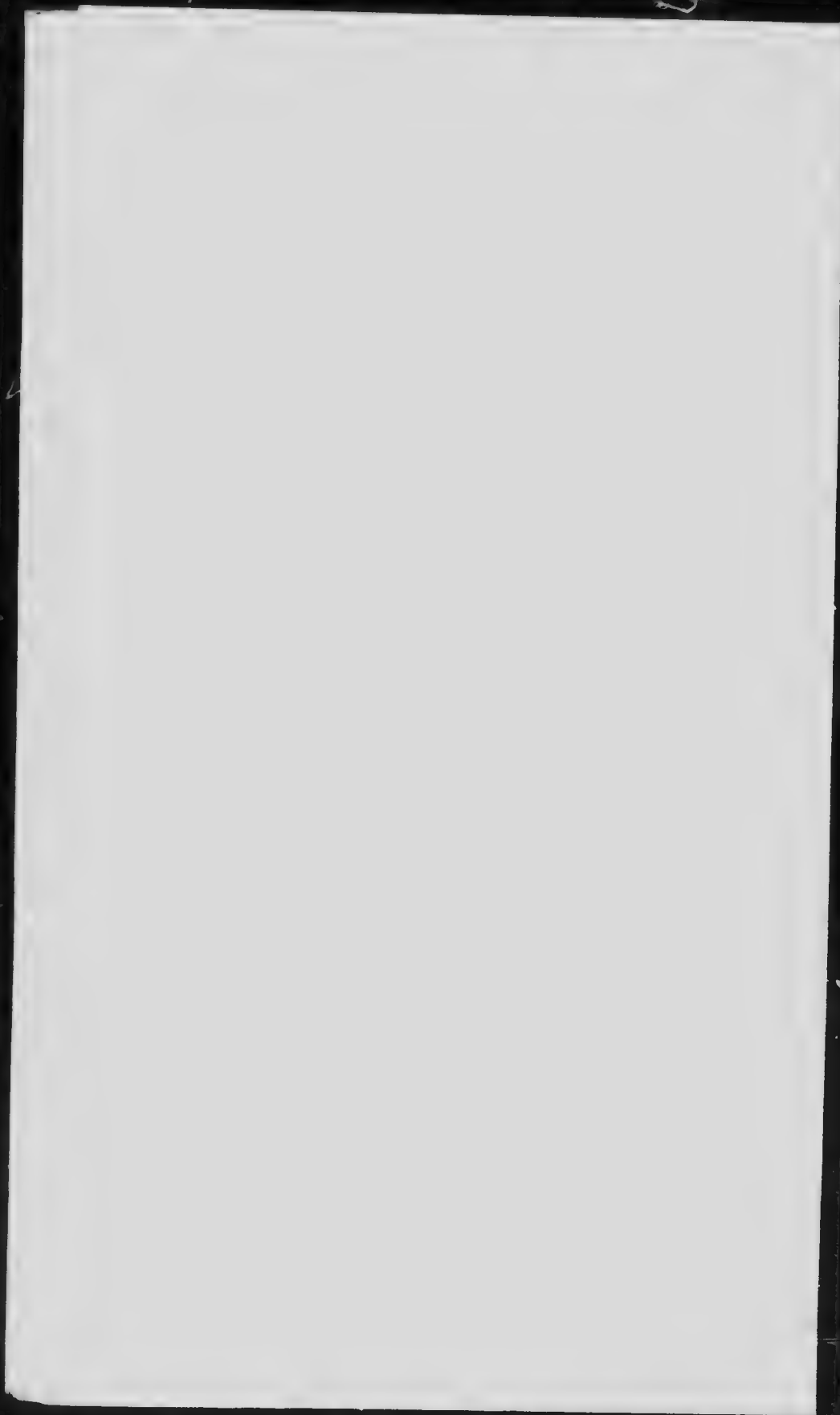
Born in the city of Quebec, a descendant of one of the old and distinguished families of Old France, he spent some of his early years in the kindly care of his Scotch maternal grandfather at Isle aux Grues. After completing his education at the Seminaire de Quebec, he entered the public service as collector of internal revenue at the age of twenty-two. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and practised law for a few years, but his heart was not in it. He preferred studying history and birds and writing about them. Surrendering to the spell of the legendary and historic lore of his native land and its surroundings, he loved to breathe new life into the old romances, or to delve into the secret history, research and investigation. The range of his work is more best suggested by the comprehensive title "Canadian History, Legend, Sevens and Sports," a veritable treasure-house of Canadian lore, written with a fine literary touch and pulsing with vivid human interest.

The love of birds, which led him forty-five years ago to write his first contribution to periodical literature on real and sea birds, and a Quebec for the "Canadian Naturalist," is a dominating note in his life. His splendid collection of Canadian birds in the museum of his home attests his devotion to his feathered friends, and "Spencer Grange" is the meet of students of Canadian animals keenly alive to the rare privileges it affords them.

His library rooms are filled to overflowing with books, pamphlets, portraits and literary treasures; but the most interesting shelves are those containing the thirty volumes of his writings, eighteen of which are in English and twelve in French. Like Professor Goldwin Smith, Sir James' printed books represent the smaller part of his literary product, for he has numberless pamphlets and magazine articles to his credit that are unfortunately buried in the oblivion of ephemeral periodicals.

His interest in contemporary matters is as deep and vital as ever; his mind is keen, alert, sensitive as a barometer to every impression, and he carries his years with a grace and ease that laugh at time and its terrors. For many years president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, he has also had the highest literary honor in the Dominion—the presidency of the Royal Society of Canada.

Editorial Note: This article is taken from the year 1914 issue of "The Canadian Magazine".



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Gauvin & Gentzel, Halifax

MARSHALL SAUNDERS

The Popular Canadian Author.

If the temperature of an author's popularity can be measured by the thermometer of sales, then surely the most popular writer in Canada is Miss Marshall Saunders, whose "Beautiful Joe" has sold 400,000 copies, and been translated into Swedish, German and Japanese.

At her grandfather's house in Milton, Nova Scotia, Miss Saunders was born in 1861, the daughter of a clergyman, and a descendant of the John Alden immortalized in verse by Longfellow. Her early days were spent in the beautiful land of Evangeline where the very air seems redolent of romance and historic memories. When she was six the family moved to Halifax, and there she received the foundation of her education in private and public schools until fifteen, when she was sent to a boarding school in Scotland and thence to France to put some finishing touches to her education.

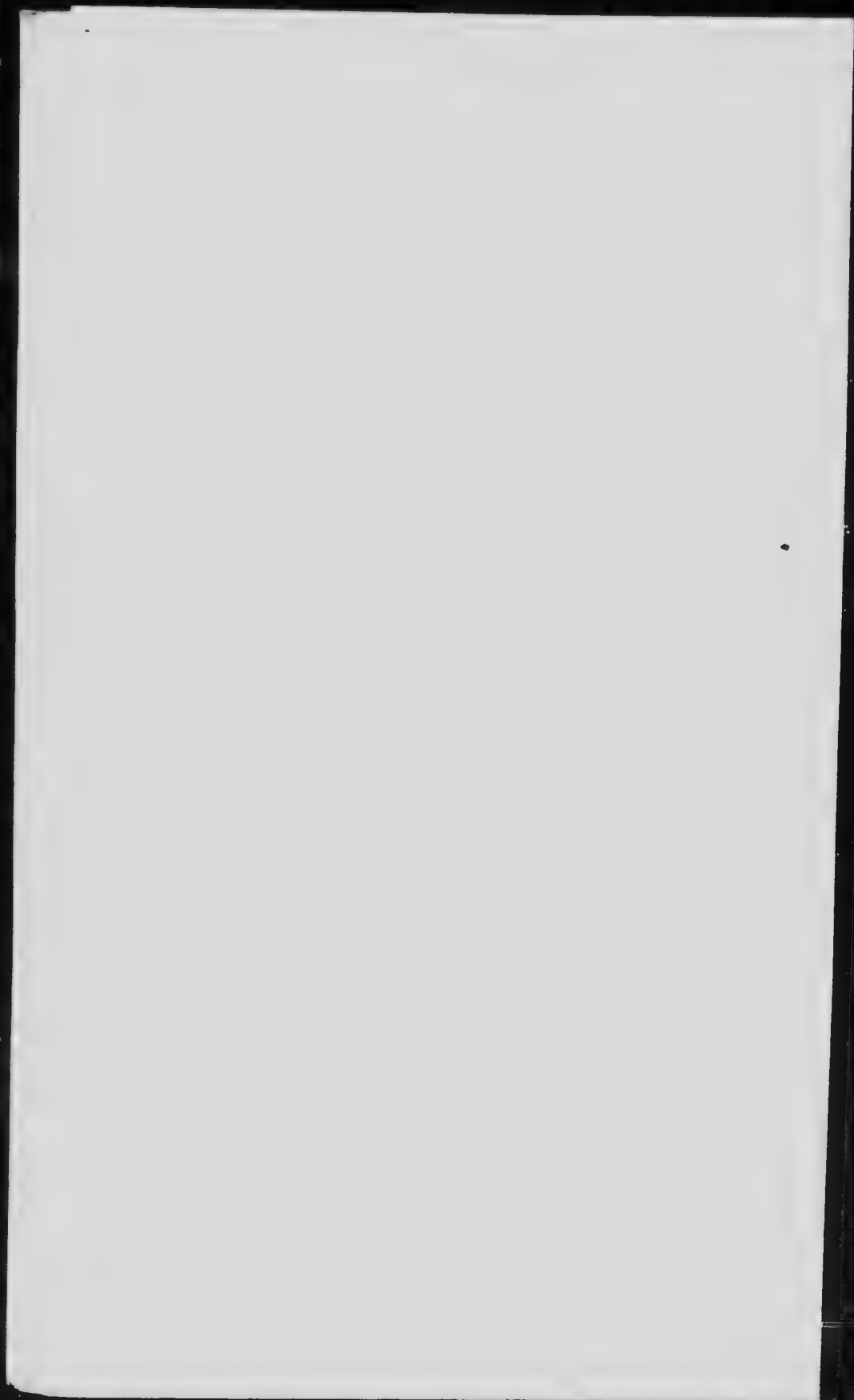
On her return to Nova Scotia she taught school for a time and then drifted into literature. Her first short story brought forty dollars, but she soon realized that real success could not be plucked like a rose in a garden; she must pay the price in years of observation, study, training and practice. She spent several years in foreign travel, as a post-graduate course in experience, and then returned to Nova Scotia, ready for the serious work of her life.

In 1894 the American Humane Educational Society offered a prize of \$200 for the best story illustrating kindness to dumb animals. Miss Saunders determined to compete for it. She spent six months in writing a story, the background of which was largely autobiographic and the spirit pervading it her own intense love for animals, the silent appeal of their helplessness finding ever a sympathetic echo in her heart. The committee of award in giving the prize to her book "Beautiful Joe," said: "the author has genius, heart and insight. It is an admirable story and should have an immense sale and become a standard for all libraries," and yet this sweet, sympathetic study of dog life, despite its splendid endorsement, went begging among the publishers for six months before it was accepted. Miss Saunders having availed herself of the privilege of forfeiting the prize money and retaining her manuscript.

When published, it gave her a place in the very front rank of writers of animal stories.

Her "Tilda Jane," a simple, natural, pathetic yet humorous story, adds character to the charming literature of childhood. In her ambitious novel "Charlotte," she gives a delightful portrayal of the life of the Acadians in their country around St. Mary's Bay, a realm of idyllic romance, where sorrows seemed to sanctify and purify the people to higher things.

Note: According to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1907, by W. O. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Notman, Montreal

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE The Builder of the Canadian Pacific.

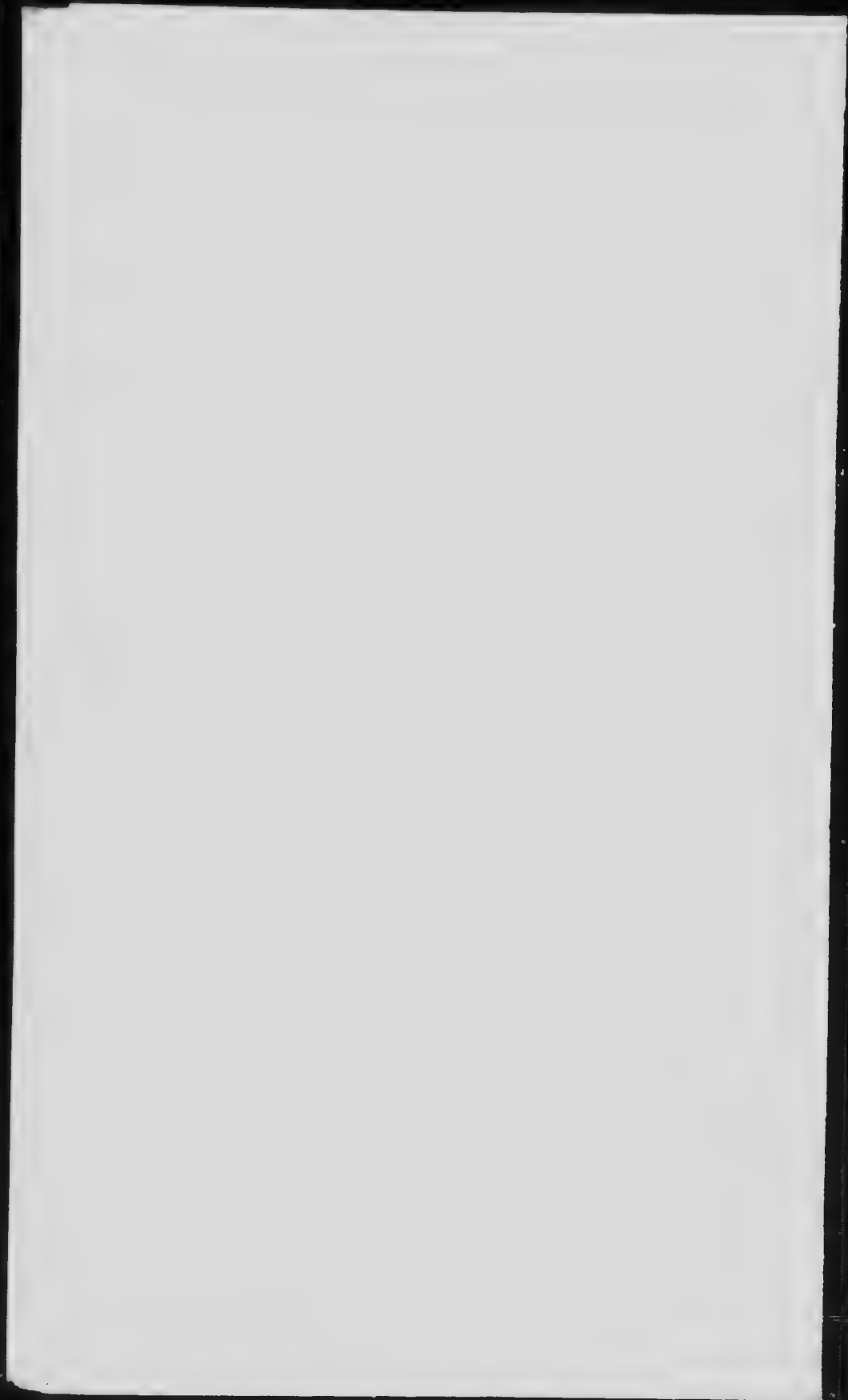
Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific R. R., is the most versatile man in Canada. He is a railroad builder who defied obstacles that would have daunted most able men; he is a collector of paintings and is a painter of ability; he is a deep student and a pleasing talker; he is a successful amateur farmer; he is the head and prime mover in dozens of big enterprises which he handles simultaneously with the ease of a Japanese juggler tossing balls into the air; and he is invading Cuba and Guatemala with the great advance-agent of civilization—railways.

He was born near Joliet, Ill., in 1843, a lineal descendant of one of the Dutch founders of New Amsterdam, the germ from which the great city of New York has evolved. At fourteen the death of his father made it necessary for him to secure the living the world owes to everyone who works day and night to collect the debt. He was first telegraph operator on the Illinois Central, then went into the service of the Michigan Central where he remained six years, leaving to be train dispatcher of the Alton, there rising successively to the position of superintendent of telegraph and divisional superintendent. He afterward occupied managing positions on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Southern Minnesota, Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways, going from the latter to the Canadian Pacific as general manager.

The inception of this, one of the world's greatest railway systems, was due to the patriotism, courage and enterprise of Lord Mount Stephen and Strathcona and other capitalists; but the virtual building of the road and putting into the completed work the soul of a mighty purpose, the boundless energy, vitality and brain that have made it what it is, was the work of Sir William Van Horne. In 1881 he became vice-president of the road and four years later was made president. His splendid organizing ability, his mastery of detail, his infinite resourcefulness, his conquest of obstacles—all find their lasting monument in this splendid work. He has the visions into the future that distinguish all great leaders; he sees the oak in the acorn, he sees in imagination the busy town with its teeming population, where other men see only a possible good site for a town. For him to see a need, is to plan; for him to plan, is to execute.

In 1894, Queen Victoria, recognizing the marvelous impetus he had given to Canada, conferred on him an honorary knighthood, which he modestly accepted as a tribute to his railroad, and has since carried his honors with the simplicity, grace and dignity of a large-minded, broad-gauge man.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Copyright Photo, Marceau, New York

MRS. GEORGE GOULD

The Home-Life at Georgian Court.

One of the most magnificent country houses in the United States is Georgian Court, at the head of the beautiful lake Carasallo, among the tall, straight kingly pines of Lakewood, N.J., and the wife and mother who makes this palace a home is Mrs. George J. Gould, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kingdon, formerly of Toronto.

The beautiful Edith Kingdon, after completing her education in England, adopted the stage as a career, and her talent, grace, charm and presence were winning recognition when in 1886 she was married to George Gould, the millionaire railway owner, and son of Jay Gould, at one time America's leading financier. Mrs. Gould soon became one of the most popular of the younger society women of the country and a leader in the world of fashion. Beautiful is the house in which she lives, but far more beautiful is the atmosphere of love, sweetness and companionship that fills the home with sunshine and happiness. It is said that wealth often makes fair favorites of fortune forgetful of the privileges and joys of motherhood, sacrificing on the altar of fashion time and attention that should be paid to loving watchfulness of the welfare of the children; but Mrs. Gould is a model mother to her six children, a devoted companion, confidant and friend.

The Goulds are practically the only members of the ultra-fashionable set who reside in the country the year round. Georgian Court, built of light gray brick and terra cotta in the style of the French Renaissance, lies in beautiful grounds rendered exclusive by a high fence of wrought iron with bases and interspersed posts of gray stone to match the house. The stables, harmonizing in architecture with the mansion itself, are stocked with horses of every description for the family and guests.

Over the stables is the theatre, a dainty, bijou play-house, complete in every detail, furnished in dark red and gold and seating about one hundred and twenty-five. The Casino, devoted primarily to sport, has a special race-track, a great plunge swimming tank, courts for all games, and about forty bed-rooms and half as many bath-rooms, to be used when a large house-party overtakes the hospitality of the mansion. The Sunken Garden, which is sixty feet in width and 120 in length, is floored and walled with flawless marble, and fine sculpture peeping from a dark background of evergreen shrubs and bushes, is reflected in the clear waters of a lagoon. Near by, too, is the wonderful electric fountain, sixty feet in diameter, of white marble; the centre piece consisting of a colossal Nautilus shell or bronze, forming a chariot on which stands the heroic statue of a man driving a pair of purest marble sea-horses.

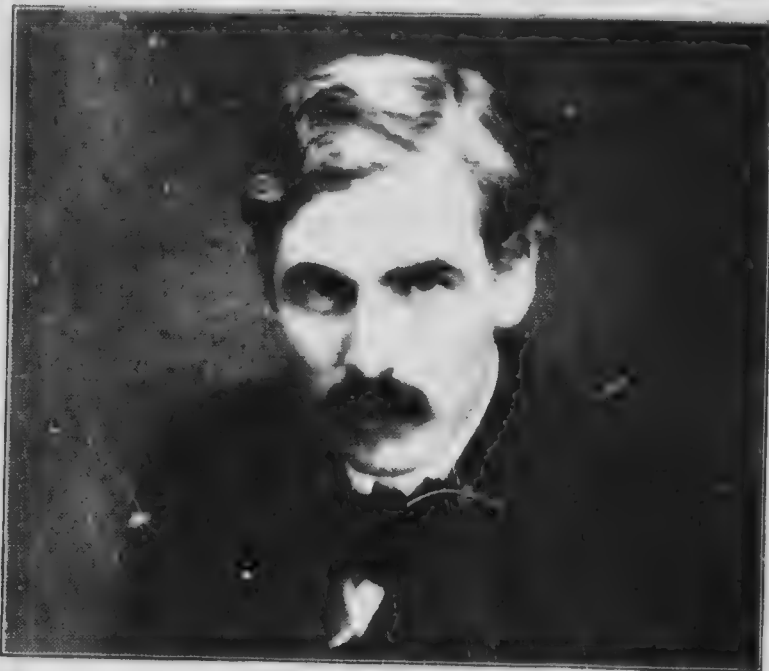
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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY TANNIE M. LOTHROP



NORMAN DUNCAN

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A Successful Canadian Writer.

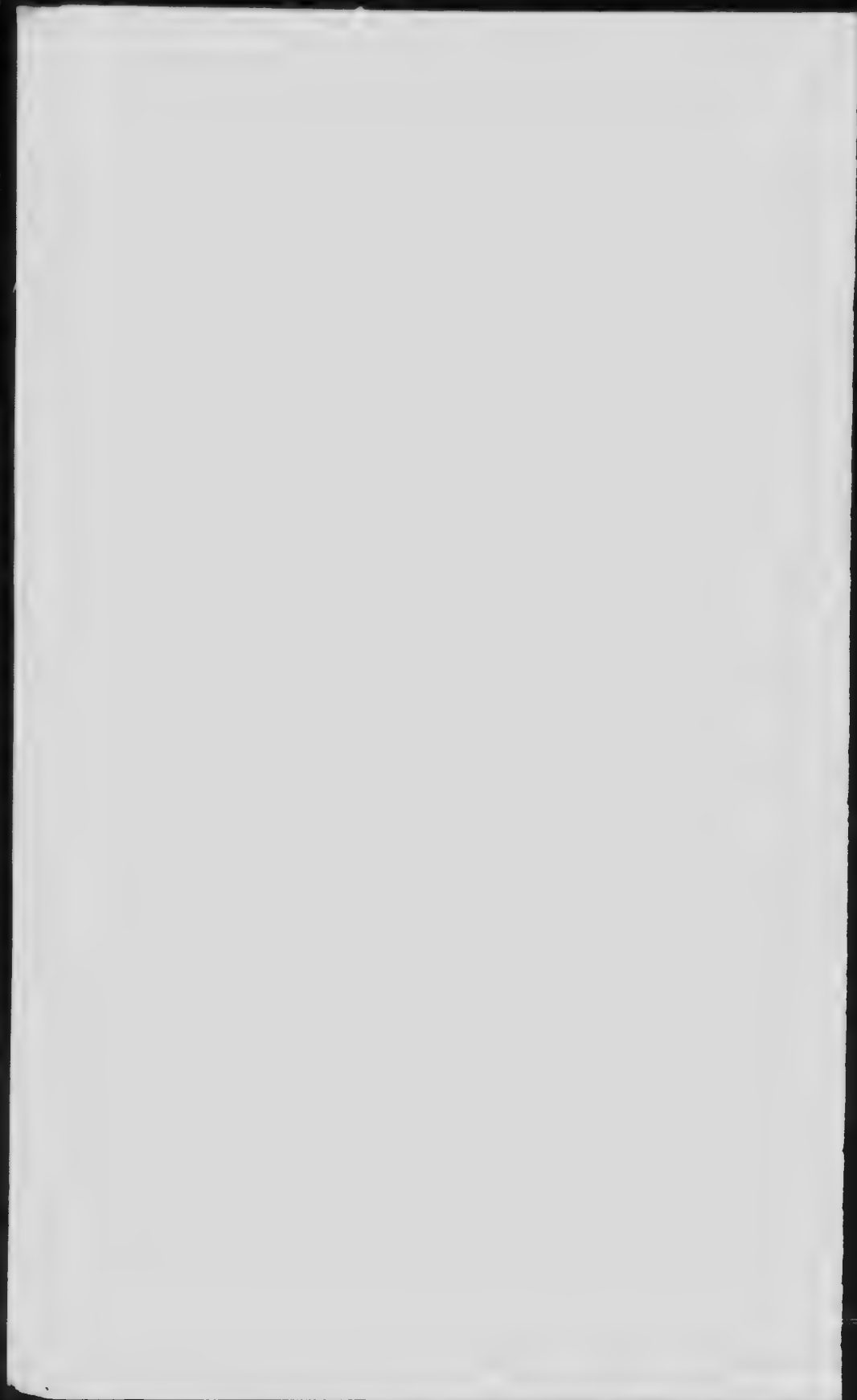
One of the brilliant young writers of Canada who has won recognition by his splendid work which foreshadows still greater performance, is Norman Duncan, of whom the "London Spectator" which is usually chary of praise, said: "It is a pleasure to know that there is a writer in the world from whom we may hope for greater things."

He was born in the City of Brantford, in 1871, and spent eight years at Mitchell, Ont., and from there entered the University of Toronto. He took almost the full course, but left before attaining a degree, as the scientific course did not prove congenial, and the further he progressed the more distasteful it became. His first work at journalism was at Albany, N. Y., in 1895 and two years later he joined the staff of the New York Evening Post. In this literary atmosphere, which harmonized with his tastes and needs, he began to develop, and his first stories—tides of fiction, the Syrian quarter of New York—appeared. They were simple, natural, heart-true, told with sympathy, poetic insight and dramatic power, and had that simple quality of reticence and understatement that reveal the personality of a fine mind reflecting itself in prose. When they appeared in book form as "The Soul of the Street," they won instant favor with the discerning ones who appreciate individuality in literature.

Then he turned his attention to the fishermen of Newfoundland and spent a summer on the "French Shore," the northern section of the northern coast of Britain's oldest colony. In this quaint, primitive locality where the spinning wheel still turns blithely, where no desecrating railroads invade the solitude of nature or the seclusion of man, and where brave men fight fierce battles with ocean storm for a livelihood, he lived in close companionship with the people and in "The Way of the Sea," published his Newfoundland stories after they had delighted thousands of magazine readers.

Then came "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," another book in which the reader feels the sharp, crisp, cool ocean spray in his face as he lives with the people whom Mr. Duncan has created, and feels with them the little joys and sorrows that make up their daily lives. In all his stories—vital and pulsing with human energy—the work always seems like that of one who thinks in poetry and writes in prose,—the work of one who, knowing life and its struggles at close range, never permits his experience to dull the edge of his optimism or of his faith in humanity. Mr. Duncan is now professor of rhetoric in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 1, 1904, by F. H. Ross & Co., at the Department of Agriculture, under Act of Congress, October 3, 1917, authorized by Act of Congress, October 3, 1917, authorized by Act of Congress, October 3, 1917.



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Topley, Ottawa.

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

A Worker for the Good of Humanity.

A warm-hearted, earnest woman, serene, simple, sincere and sympathetic, with a special talent for human helpfulness and inspiration to higher living—this is Lady Aberdeen.

In "Guisachan," the romantic Scotch estate in Invernesshire, Ishbell, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, later Lord Tweedmouth, was born in 1857. A right royal welcome was given to visitors in this hospitable home in the Highlands, and from the lips of the prominent statesmen that gathered there little Ishbell learned politics at an age when she should still have believed in fairy tales. When she was eleven, a young man of twenty-one who had ridden across the country, lost his way and unknowingly trespassed on the Marjoribanks estate. A chance interview with Sir Dudley proved him to be John Campbell Gordon, son of Sir Dudley's good old Parliamentary friend, Earl of Aberdeen, and he was invited to spend the night. The love at first sight between the two young people led to their marriage in 1877.

In 1886, Gladstone offered to his friend, young Lord Aberdeen, the post of Viceroy of Ireland. It was a delicate, delicate position, strewn with pitfalls which taxed the watchfulness, tact and diplomacy of the Viceroy to avoid. There was great distress in the country; the crops and fisheries had failed, the people grudgingly tolerated the occupants of Dublin Castle because protest was useless; but soon the sunshine and glow of attention from Lord and Lady Aberdeen melted the stolid, sullen reserve, and love reigned where force had proven worse than useless. Perhaps the Countess, herself a descendant of the old Irish and Scotch kings, struck some sympathetic chord that vibrated in kinship and unity. Her practical nature realized that the people should be helped to help themselves through their own labor, not pauperized by gifts. She devoted herself with great energy to reviving the domestic industries of Ireland—weaving, knitting, embroidery and lace-making—and made the wearing of Irish poplin an essential to admission to official functions at the Castle.

In Canada, where Lord Aberdeen was Governor-General from 1893-8, they endeared themselves to the people by their many acts of kindness. The Countess' first effort in syndicating sunshine and sweetness was her organization of the "Onward and Upward Society" among the tenants, domestics and the poor on the Scottish estates, which has spread over the world. The Women's Liberal Federation which she organized and led as President has over 80,000 members; but her club work and labors for humanity never for a moment eclipse her home, with her three children remaining in her loving care.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



CHARLES M. HAYS

Portrait by Swan, Montreal

President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

One of the railroad men of the times who has mastered all the intricacies of railway work in his thirty-two years of continuous service, is Charles Melville Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. Born in 1856 at Rock Island, Ill., at the age of seventeen he began to learn the a-b-c of railroading, as clerk in the passenger department of the Atlantic and Pacific road at St. Louis. Then, after a year of this schooling had proved his fitness, he was promoted to the auditor's department and later to the general superintendent's office. From 1878-86 he was secretary to the general manager of two big roads, then general manager, later attaining the dignity of general manager of the Wabash system and in 1894 was elected vice-president.

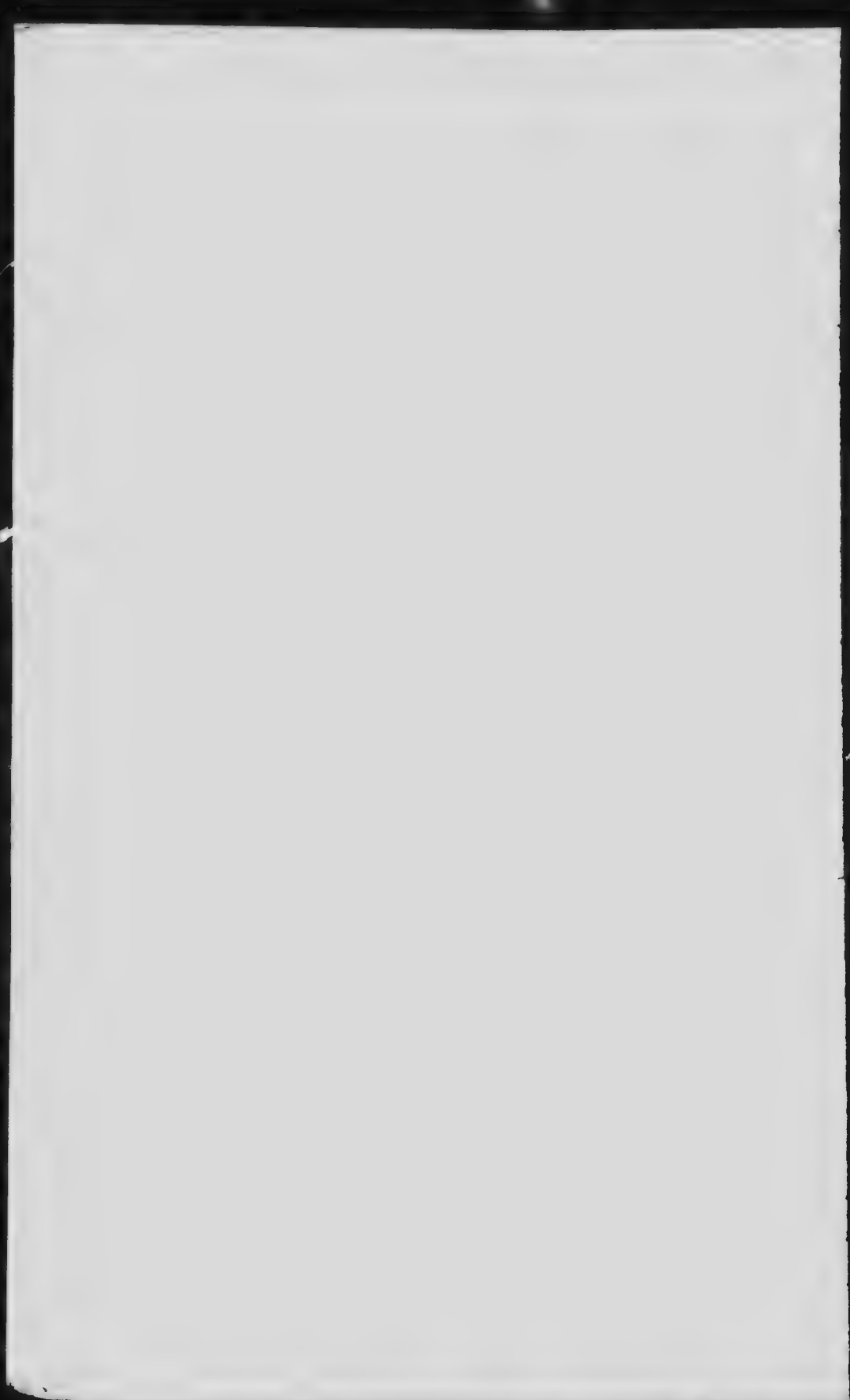
In the two latter positions Mr. Hays represented his company as director on the boards of the various companies in which his road was interested. In January, 1896, through the efforts of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, he was made general manager of the Grand Trunk at \$25,000 a year with a five years' contract. The road was in a debilitated state of health; it needed heroic treatment—strong tonics quickly and properly administered, and deft surgery work in the way of cutting expenses and amputating useless members of the staff.

Mr. Hays made it clear that, as he was to be responsible for results, he must be free to select his own means to produce them. He was not to be a puppet nor a figure-head. He must have the support of the Board of Directors in carrying out what he decided the road needed. As the Grand Trunk had to meet American competition, it must win its way by recognizing and applying American methods. The English scheme of operating did not fit the situation; the road needed a brisk, vigorous, clean-cut business system, with the mass of tradition all removed. Mr. Hays prescribed this and he saw that the medicine was administered.

Old bridges that should long before have been put on the retired list were taken down, and modern steel bridges substituted; the road was double-tracked; primitive back-number rules and regulations were quietly eclipsed by introducing the Standard Rules in force in the States; the road-beds were brought up to concert pitch; the rolling stock made the latest and best; slow trains were displaced by fast-flyers; the road was transformed from a snailway to a railway; and trained men took the places of the old men whose one merit was influence at the home office.

In 1901 Mr. Hays retired to accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific; but the position proving distasteful, he was again secured for the Grand Trunk and is now busy with this road and his new project—the Grand Trunk Pacific R.R.

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LILY DOUGALL

Photoby F. du, London

The Novelist and Her Work.

In the old homestead "The Cottage" nestled under the shadow of Mount Royal, Montreal, Lily Dougall, one of Canada's most notable novelists, was born in 1858. In a life that seems part of the chequered story of the Dougall blood, she has inherited the strength of character, the love for humanity and the earnestness of her father, John Dougall, the founder of the "Montreal Witness." Miss Dougall and her brother and sister show the same characteristics in their good works in the social and philanthropic.

Miss Dougall spent her childhood in Montreal, and since then, because her health was not robust enough to stand the strenuous life of Canadian writers, has spent much of her time abroad. The education she received under private tutors was supplemented by her study at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., and a course at Cheltenham and later at Edinburgh University, where she was honored with the degree of LL.B. She has lived much of her time in England and Scotland, and confesses to cycling and traveling in out-of-the-way places unknown to Cook's tourists, as her pet recreation. In 1891 her first book, "Beggars All," appeared and, winning instant acceptance as the strongest and most original romance of the year, was termed a masterpiece of restrained and legitimate dramatic fiction. Two years later her novel "What Necessity Grows" received high praise.

In 1895 her two books, "The Mermaid" and "The Zeitgeist" won the appreciative approval of the critics and public by the boldness of their conception, the strength of treatment, mastery in the delineation of character, beauty of description, the broadness of view and sympathy they manifested, and the dramatic quality that held the attention of the reader throughout, and more than satisfied it in the ending. So marvellously good is her work that it is difficult to say which is best, many of her admirers, however, claim it is "The Madonna of a Day" in which the heroine, Mary Howard, a selfish young journalist, traveling along the Canadian Pacific Railway, is lost among the vast snowy solitudes of the mountains and wanders into a lawless mining camp. The story is original throughout, and, though witty and cynical at times, there runs through it the thread of a mighty purpose, worked out with rare force and effectiveness.

With the work of many contemporary novelists one feels that having read one story one can predict just how the others will turn out; they seem literary stock companies where the characters may change their dress and their lines, but are in essence ever the same old characters in new masquerade. But Miss Dougall has that rare gift of continuous originality, each story having the charm of individuality and novelty.



L. stevensi was found only at one place.

SIR GILBERT PARKER

The Greatest Canadian Novelist.

In 1886 he went to Virginia Tech where he studied as one of the officers of the 6888 Central Postal Directory, and then as a cadet to study the South Sea Islands and the tropics. In his three and a half years at Tech he became an accomplished and growingly self-reliant individual, wrote at length, became interested in the stage, and with a long-term vision of the undertaking of the life. The literary harvest of this period was in the publication of *Go Down, Death!*, *Eastward, Ho!*, and *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*. The *Volcano*¹⁰ and the *Go Down, Death!* were the first two. The *Volcano* and the *Go Down, Death!* were the first two. The *Volcano* and the *Go Down, Death!* were the first two. The *Volcano* and the *Go Down, Death!* were the first two.

This famous, twice-awarded, humor, poet, dramatist and member of Parliament, lives in London, in the storied residence of Catherine Hoare, where, in a short and crowded old age, so that the number of titles considerably less than the size of the "A" head at a distance. In a study on the fourth floor, Sr. Grafton does his literary work. Success, which turns the heads of many of Britain's favorites, surely, yes, now, peace, ease and dignity to others. So, the strong and unaffected, Sr. Grafton carries with an unconscious grace the honors he so easily won.

FRANCIS AND THE LITERARY WORLD. BY W. M. GRAFTON. (A. C. L., 1900, 12s. 6d.)



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Otto Sarony Co., New York

EVANGELINE BOOTH

The Salvation Army's American Leader.

The Salvation Army, one of the most remarkable religious movements in the world, is a great organized body going out into the highways and byways of humanity. It seeks to bring the church to the people rather than merely to urge the people to the church. It has made religion a warm, inspiring reality to thousands; it has been practical, for it has earned the divine word to the poor, the sinning, the sorrowing and the suffering, and with it has ever extended the hand of human helpfulness, love and brotherhood. Its methods need no vindication; the transformed lives due to its influence are its living monuments.

The new leader of the Army in the United States is a young woman, Eva Booth, the daughter of the venerable General Booth, founder of the organization. Tall, slender, energetic, alert, with a sweet, mellow, far-reaching voice, she strikingly resembles her father, and went to America after her triumphant crusade in Canada with the reputation of being one of the best women orators in the world. She has a strength, sincerity and spiritual fervor that carry her audiences with her and sweep them on waves of religious fervor to higher spirituality.

As a child, with her sweet face and her little jingling tambourine, she ventured into the slums of Darkest London and faced without a tremor, degradation she could not understand; but which the sunshine of the love she radiated was at last to penetrate and soften. For a time she was compelled to go disguised as a flower-girl, but after suffering personal violence more than a hundred times and bravely leading her people where the police rarely ventured and were always needed, she finally triumphed, and to-day the name of Eva Booth is held in reverence in even the worst sections of London.

Through her personal influence obnoxious laws regarding public religious meetings in the streets of England have been repealed, and under her leadership the Army in England calmed the temper of street mobs and vanquished their opposition. She went to Cornwall, and talked to workers in the tin mines; undaunted she went into the mines under the sea, with the surf roaring overhead, to visit the sick and dying; she carried her message to the workers of the Midlands, and braved her way through all difficulties to fight the battle of temperance and better living. She has held practically every rank in the Army, and in Canada, where she was in command, often traveled bravely through the provinces on snowshoes, preaching to men in the lumber camps. To-day she is the ruler of nearly 4,000 paid officers and more than 125,000 of an organized force that ministers day and night, unceasingly, to the temporal and spiritual needs of three million people.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture



FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo by Notman, Montreal

ROBERT GILLESPIE REID The Uncrowned Czar of Newfoundland.

The largest landowner in the world, a short time ago, was Robert G. Reid, the Czar of Newfoundland, who owned one-sixth of the island which is nearly as large as England, and held the welfare of the colony with its two hundred thousand people, in the hollow of his hand. A most remarkable and romantic story is the history of this man of Monte Cristo dreams. Unparalleled concessions and monopolies came to him from a people who practically mortgaged their island for his ready money and help in hours of need, and in recognition of his saving the country in its emergency they made him an uncrowned autocrat.

Born in Coupar, Angus, Scotland, sixty-three years ago, he went as a young man to Australia in the gold-fever days, and while there built some public works and acquired the foundation of his knowledge of constructing and contracting which led to his great fortune. In 1871 he came to America and made his first hit in engineering work with his splendid bridge over the Niagara river. Then he bridged the Rio Grande, and won a national reputation for a long string of other engineering triumphs. Bold, audacious and resourceful, he performed impossible work with a certainty and ease that were appalling. He went into railroad work and whatever his hand touched blossomed into success. One of the most difficult sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway was entrusted to him, and the obstacles that Nature had put in his way were brushed aside as if they were cobwebs.

In 1890 came the dawn of his greatest success. Newfoundland was nearly bankrupt. This colony with ambition was struggling with political corruption complicated with chaotic chicanery and mismanagement. The government was crying for a railroad—steel tracks through the wilderness. They made a proposition to Reid to build 200 miles; this he did and did it well. Three years later they called on him again for more building; they had little money but they had land privileges, concessions, franchises, rights and monopolies—these were placed on a silver platter which they implored Reid to accept. In later emergencies he repeatedly came to their rescue till the books of his wealth showed to his credit 7,000 square miles of the most arable sections, forest areas, mineral belts, lakes and rivers, the railways of the colony, its telegraph system, 8,000 miles of coast docks, and other monopolies too lengthy to catalogue.

He did great things for the people and the country, but despite his enterprise, his generosity, his kindly rule and his wise administration, and that of his three sons while he was absent, the grumbling of the people swelled into rebellion, and four years ago his power was greatly lessened by the Bond régime.

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